

MANY CHANGES IN REVENUE TAX ASKED.

Many Clauses Now Work Hard-ship on Citizen and Collectors.

BANK RECEIPTS AS CHECKS.

Duty on Litter Has Caused Former to Be Put to New Use and a Tax Is Proposed—Some Patent Medicines Escape.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows a collection exceeded but once in the history of the bureau. The receipts were \$250,215,107, being \$10,215,107 in excess of the estimated amount and \$1,815,107 more than during the previous year.

Many Amendments Asked.
An important feature of the report consists of a number of amendments recommended to be made in the war revenue act. The clause of the law which, perhaps, has given more trouble in its administration than any other is that which requires the payment of 10 cents on a "certificate of any description required by law not otherwise specified in the act."

It is recommended that this paragraph be abolished. The greater part of such certificates, says the report, are necessarily issued by Federal, State or municipal officers.

Receipts given for withdrawing deposits from banks other than savings banks, says the report, should be taxed. Receipts do not require a stamp under the law, but it is found impossible to rule that when a depositor goes to a bank personally and withdraws his deposit or a portion of it by tendering a receipt for the same, such receipt is not any more taxable than any other receipt. As a result, the use of receipts in lieu of bank checks in this manner is constantly increasing.

It is recommended that where any one instrument is in the form of and combines the characteristics of two or more instruments it shall be subject to but one stamp tax and that the highest imposed upon either of the instruments.

Some Patent Medicines Escape.

There have been found upon the market many number of "patent" preparations which have been held by the United States courts to be exempt from taxation under the clause exempting unadorned chemicals, which are, nevertheless, put up under a patent, trade-mark and for which proprietary rights are claimed.

It is believed, says the report, that Congress intended to tax all patent, proprietary or trade-mark medicinal preparations alike, and it is recommended that the law be changed so as to effect this end.

There does not now exist any penalty for failure to affix stamps to parcels or shipping labels, and it is recommended that such a penalty be imposed.

It is recommended that the law be changed to require that any tax so as to reach the estates of alien property holders who reside abroad, the rule that aliens shall be exempted from taxation.

It is advised that either the tax on commercial books be reduced or else that the provisions of the law should be changed to exempt from the tax on commercial books stamps from one taxpayer to another to enable the successor to carry on the business.

Attention is called to the lack of protection given by the statute to internal revenue officers in the event of their being threatened with assault or battery, and it is recommended that increased penalties be recommended where such offenses are made upon them.

TAKES UP NEELY FRAUDS IN CUBA.

Senate Committee Receives Report of Investigating Officer on Postal Scandals.

DETAILS CAREFULLY GUARDED.

Facts Will Not Be Made Public Until Officially Presented in Congress—Receipts and Expenditures Scanned.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Senate committee on relations with Cuba held a meeting today for the purpose of considering reports upon the receipts and expenditures in Cuba. These reports were made under a resolution adopted at the last session of the Senate, authorizing the committee to investigate frauds in Cuba on account of the alleged Neely defalcations.

The committee, after considering the question for two hours, adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman after Congress has convened.

While there were about 150 pages of preliminary matter presented, it was stated that several of the accounts still were incomplete. It is estimated that the work will be completed in about a month.

Full Report Demanded.

The resolution under which the investigation was undertaken called for complete and full information of "the receipts and expenditures in the island of Cuba, by, through and under the officials and representatives of the United States, both civil and military, from the date of the occupation of Cuba by the military forces of the United States until and including the thirtieth day of April, 1900."

Colonel Edwards stated that while strenuous effort to that end had been made it had been found impossible to entirely complete the work for this meeting. He said the greatest difficulty encountered had been in connection with the personal property of officers, and was told that the requirements in that connection need not be construed so strictly as he was inclined to construe them.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The statement as presented by Colonel Edwards shows receipts amounting to over \$1,000,000. Of this amount only \$225,000 was from the postal service, while there were over \$775,000 from customs. The expenditures for the period amounted to \$1,045,000, and of this sum \$200,000 was accounted for the postal service.

The committee decided not to make public the detailed reports, on the ground that the facts should be first given officially to the Senate. There was nothing said during the meeting of the possible hearing of the figures and upon the case of Neely, which Mr. Rathbone, late Director of Pines for Cuba.

Members of the committee declined to say whether there was any possibility of granting hearings to those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Cuban scandals.

There does not now seem to be any probability of another senatorial visit to the island, but the members of the committee generally hold that all the transactions should be scanned by Congress, and especially by the committee having the subject in its special charge.

The Senators present at today's meeting were Messrs. Platt, Cullom, Chandler, Aldrich, Spooner, Cullom (Rep.) and Mr. Money (Dem.).

CONVICTS OUTWITTED GUARDS, THEN FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY.

One Was Killed and Two Others Were Surrounded in the Woods, Where They Held the Officers at Bay.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 16.—A desperate train robber and murderer, State convict, was killed here this afternoon while attempting to escape from the prison in company with two other convicts and a hardened criminal. E. E. Estell, a murderer, under sentence to life, and Ben Craven, under sentence to life for highway robbery, and a third, whose name was not given, and at a late hour to-night they were still at large, armed with a Winchester rifle, revolver and fifty rounds of ammunition.

Nearly 100 guards have surrounded them in a strip of timber five miles from the city, but they will not give up. Smith was killed by a bullet fired by Deputy Warden Thompson who, with the guards, chased the escaping prisoners. One guard, Valentine Swartz, was shot three times, though not fatally, by the convicts.

The escape of the convicts was the most daring and bold ever put into execution in the prison. All three convicts were in the prison cell block 50 feet under the ground. They had cunningly devised two dummy revolvers of wood, painted black, with iron bolts for barrels. This afternoon about 2 o'clock they attacked an officer at the bottom of the shaft, ordering him to surrender at the point of the dummy pistol. His hands were tied with wire and they then signalled to be taken to the top of the mine.

Arriving at the top they drew their dummy revolvers on the guard there, and on his surrendering tied his hands. They marched the guards in front of them to the outer gate of the prison wall which opens from a tower, and with guards as protectors they approached an outpost guard. One of the convicts knocked him down. The prisoners secured the guard's Winchester rifle, revolver and cartridge belt. Possessed of arms and ammunition the prisoners turned their guards loose and started to run. Other outpost guards gave the alarm and started for the escaping convicts, and a battle ensued. Guard Valentine Swartz was shot three times, but is not fatally injured.

Although fifty shots were exchanged by the guards and the prisoners during the fight, Deputy Warden Thompson ran up and opened fire with his revolver. Convict Smith fell with a bullet through his brain from the Deputy Warden's revolver. As soon as Smith was shot the other two convicts ran, leaving him. They took refuge in a corn field, but were driven out of this, and to-night are surrounded in a strip of timber between the Missouri River and the penitentiary.

The convicts fire at the guards when they get too close, but it is believed they will surrender rather than be shot by the officers. Great excitement prevailed at the prison during the whole of the afternoon, both among the prisoners and the officers. The firing could be distinctly heard at the prison.

Smith, the dead convict, killed a man while robbing a train in Western Kansas. Estell was attempting to escape from jail in Morrison County some years ago. He narrowly escaped lynching and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

IMPRISONED SOLDIER'S FAMILY IS DESTITUTE.

McDonald's Wife and Babe Face a Winter of Want.



SAMUEL McDONALD, private, Troop B, Fifth United States Cavalry, who is serving a five months' military sentence at Fort Grant, Ariz., while his wife and babe are destitute in St. Louis.

While Samuel McDonald, private, Troop B, Fifth United States Cavalry, is serving a five months' term in a military prison without pay and with a dishonorable discharge awaiting him, his wife and five-month-old child are in destitute circumstances in St. Louis, separated from their husband and father by nearly 2,000 miles.

Unless clemency is extended to McDonald, who claims that his sentence is unusual and severe, he will be compelled to remain in confinement throughout the winter at Fort Grant, Arizona, where the Fifth Cavalry is now stationed. A general court-martial at Fort Grant, on October 8, adjudged McDonald guilty of absence from stables and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. For these offenses he was committed to the post guardhouse, where he remained in confinement nearly a month awaiting trial. Instead of a six-months imprisonment, as was first decreed, the sentence was shortened to five months in addition the prisoner forfeits all pay due him and is dishonorably discharged from the army.

Although a soldier's pay is small, yet McDonald contrived to send enough money to St. Louis to support his family. He expected, after five months, to receive a letter from his husband bidding him to join him in the far West, but instead received a letter from him telling of his confinement and the circumstances. Since that time Mrs. McDonald has been without funds, and is facing the approaching winter under circumstances which make it a serious matter.

Mrs. McDonald came to St. Louis five months ago from New York City to join her husband, who had at that time just arrived at Jefferson Barracks, where the Fifth Cavalry, which was returning from a year's service in Porto Rico, was being stationed. The several troops of the regiment stationed at the barracks received orders to leave for Fort Grant, Arizona. Husband and wife were in the basement of the small frame house at No. 881 South Broadway.

With her husband she had a few belongings, a few hundred dollars, and a few hundred dollars, and the allies would be far better employed in law and getting on their feet against the candidates recently elected on the Democratic ticket. This agitation, they hope, will benefit them at the spring election.

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Fifty Million Dollars Guaranteed to Carry Out the Plans.

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HODGSON SERVES NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Believed to Be the Forerunner of a Number of Similar Proceedings.

MR. HANCOCK NOT DISTURBED.

Assistant Circuit Attorney Thinks It a Political Move—Sweeping Charges of Fraud Are Made.

Samuel D. Hodgson, defeated Republican candidate for Assistant Circuit Attorney, yesterday caused a notice of contest of election to be served upon W. Scott Hancock, his successful opponent at the polls.

The papers in the case were served by G. A. Butler, a lawyer, about 6 o'clock last evening. They were signed by Hodgson as contestant and John A. Gernez as his attorney.

The contest of the election of Mr. Hancock is believed to be the forerunner of a number of similar proceedings to be filed against other successful Democratic candidates.

In keeping with the policy of the Republicans to divert as far as possible the minds of the people from the shortcomings of the present municipal administration, and concentrate them as much as possible upon the idea that there was fraud in the election.

Mr. Hancock, Republican City Central Committee member, had last night that contests would be instituted for all the offices in the city to which Democrats were elected.

John A. Gernez, who is counsel for Hodgson, also expressed the opinion that other contests would be filed today.

"Notice was served yesterday on Mr. Hancock," he said, "in order to come within the December time limit, so that the case could be disposed of at the next term of court."

Hancock's plurality at the late election was 942.

The petition served on Hancock is a lengthy document, covering sixteen pages of typewritten matter. In brief, it alleges that frauds were committed in different precincts of sixteen out of the twenty-eight wards of the city, and that these frauds consisted of the casting and counting of stuffed ballots; that repeating was practiced extensively in the downtown wards; that the judges of the election and registration books so as to make them tally with the fraudulent number of votes represented as cast; and that about everything else was done that was possible in the line of election frauds.

Hodgson claims that but for these alleged frauds he would have been returned a member of the city council. He also claims to have enjoyed his present office for at least four years more. Mr. Hancock was not at all disturbed over the contest filed against him.

"I have been expecting this action," he said, "but am not at all uneasy about the result. I apprehend this move is made to bolster up the rights of the rank and file of the Republican party, which have been on the wane since the election."

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ROSEBERY SAYS ENGLAND MUST FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE.

Sees a Disposition Abroad to Challenge Her Naval and Commercial Supremacy—But for Pitt's Peerage British Capital Might Now Be in America.

Glasgow, Nov. 16.—The Earl of Rosebery was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University today. His rectorial address, on the subject "The British Empire," was a stirring appeal to the race to realize its responsibilities and to prepare to fight for its existence.

Never, said his Lordship, did the Empire so urgently require the strenuous support of its subjects, because there was a disposition abroad to challenge both its naval and its commercial supremacy.

The twentieth century, he declared, would be a period of keen, intelligent and probably fiercer international competition, more probably in the arts of peace even than in the arts of war. Therefore, he urged, it was necessary to undertake the most thoroughgoing educational methods and to become more businesslike, and through as warriors, merchants and statesmen, and to look thoroughly to the training of first-rate men for the struggle ahead, as on these depended the future of the Empire and the race.

He thought that the new antiquated medical training had almost resulted in commercial disaster, and the time had arrived to consider the educational apparatus.

SMALL INCIDENT
CHANGED EMPIRE'S COURSE.

Lord Rosebery asserted that but for the small incident of the acceptance of a peerage, the Empire might have been in a different position. He said that when he became First Minister, not long after the House of Commons, he would probably have retained his sanity and authority, and he would have prevented or suppressed the reckless budget of Tansend, induced George III to listen to reason, introduced representatives of America into Parliament and preserved the British colonies to the British Crown.

"It is fearful to dwell for a moment on what might have happened," continued Lord Rosebery. "The reform bill of 1832 would probably have been passed much earlier, for the new blood of America would have burst the old vessels of the British constitution. It would have resulted in a self-governing system of representation, such as now prevails in the United States, whereby the increasing population is proportionately represented. And, at last, when the Americans became a majority of the seats, the Empire would, perhaps, have been moved solemnly across the Atlantic and British would have become an historical anachronism, the European outpost of the world Empire. What an extraordinary revolution it would have been. The greatest known, without doubt, the most sublime transference of power in the history of mankind."

COURT WOULD HAVE MOVED ACROSS ATLANTIC.
"Our conceptions can scarcely picture the procession across the Atlantic of the greatest sovereign and the greatest fleet in the universe, Ministers, Government and Parliament departing solemnly for another hemisphere. Not, as in the case of the Portuguese sovereigns, entering to Brazil under the spur of necessity, but under the vigorous embrace of the younger world America would have hung on to the skirts of British and pulled her back out of European complications. She would have profoundly affected her foreign policy in the direction of peace and her influence on our domestic policy would have been scarcely less potent—probably would have appeared and even contented Ireland. The ancient Constitution of Britain would have been reduced to more comprehensive and more elastic."

"On the other hand, the American yearning for independence would have taken a different form, would have blended with other traditions and floated into other moulds. Above all, there would have been no separation, no war of independence, no war of 1812, with all the bitter memories these have left in America. To secure that peace, I could be satisfied to see the British Federal Parliament sitting in Columbia territory."

"When dealing with the awakening of the nations during the last half century to the necessity of colonizing, Lord Rosebery described the United States as 'sitting like a startled lion on a brood of unnumbered islands in the Philippine group.'"

WILLIAM G. BOYD MAY BE A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

William G. Boyd, treasurer of the D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company and brother-in-law of ex-Governor Francis, has been mentioned of late as a probable candidate for mayoralty honors in the spring on the Republican ticket.

The launching of Mr. Boyd's candidacy, if it may be regarded in that light at present, was done in a quiet manner at the dinner given at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in honor of his election, by a number of prominent Republicans.

In the course of the evening, in a general discussion of the local political situation, a number of Mr. Boyd's intimate personal friends suggested, in an informal way, that he was as good a piece of mayoralty timber as could be found in the Republican woods, and the suggestion thus made was taken seriously by those to whom it was made.

Who forthwith proceeded to develop the lead. The matter was conveyed to Mr. Boyd by his friends, who wished to sound him as to his wishes in the matter, but, it is said, he has not given them any definite statement as to his prospective candidacy.

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CZAR HAS WET TO FACE THE CRISIS.

Under Favorable Conditions the Fever Will Not Subside for Two Weeks.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The following bulletin on the czar's condition was issued at 10 a. m. today:

"His Majesty has passed a satisfactory day. Last evening his temperature was 102.4, pulse, 72. His Majesty slept fairly well during the night, but for a time this morning, 10.6; pulse, 68. General condition very satisfactory."

This shows that the disease is following the normal course of a mild attack, and in the event of there being no relapse or complication the fever should subside by the end of the month. But even then the greatest care must be exercised for another month. The disease in his illness has not yet been reached.

The advice received at Copenhagen and the other European courts are generally of a favorable character. The Grand Duke of Russia are remaining in France and the Grand Duke Michael, remains at Constantinople. The rumors that he is seriously ill are without foundation. He is well, and is taking daily walks in the environs of Fredensborg.

It is expected that the Czarowitz, the Grand Duke Michael, will start Sunday for St. Petersburg.

News of the attack upon Emperor William has been withheld from the Czar, for the effect of the news upon him is an uncertain condition.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSION.
Washington, Nov. 16.—The Russian Embassy has received no advice as to the condition of the Czar of Russia, but the press bulletins, bearing the signatures of the imperial physicians, are accepted as accurate and are followed with great interest and concern.

It is believed, however, that the latest indications are favorable, and that the location of the Czar in Southern Europe is said to be an additional reason for expecting an early recovery.

In French, British and other foreign quarters here the same anxiety is shown as to the condition of the Czar and the expression is general that an unfavorable turn would be a calamity to the world at large, particularly in the present delicate condition of affairs in China. The Grand Duke Michael is at present next in succession to the Czar, the latter has three children, all daughters, who are not considered in the succession until the Grand Duke Michael has reached the remotest degree of relationship.

In the event of the birth of a posthumous child, should it be a son, the Grand Duke Michael will govern as regent until the child becomes of age, when it will succeed to the throne.

BRYAN'S KENTUCKY PLURALITY.

With 109 Counties Heard From and Ten Estimated It Is \$8,000.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 16.—Official returns have been received at the Secretary of State's office from 109 out of 119 counties of the State, based on the vote for the first two electors of the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively, the vote for President was as follows:

Bryan, 38,412; McKinley, 13,422.

The missing counties include Jefferson, in which is situated the city of Louisville; Kenton, with the city of Covington; Fayette, with Lexington; Warren, Bourbon, Fleming, Carter, Mercer and Randolph counties. The unofficial returns